

Registered L. 89

THE NUR AFSHAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—September 8th, 1905.

No. 36.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 30.

Some of the correspondents assert that a secret understanding regarding reimbursement of war expenses exists, but the Japanese officials at Portsmouth declare that Japan receives only the actual cost of the maintenance of prisoners.

The agreement stipulates that Sakhalin is not to be fortified or used for strategic purposes and binds Japan not to fortify the Pecosse Straits. Sakhalin will be divided at the fiftieth degree.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries have issued a statement declaring that the absolute divergence of views regarding Sakhalin and the reimbursement of war expenses frequently threatened a rupture, but the Mikado, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorised the waiving of the indemnity and the division of Sakhalin.

London, Aug. 31.

M. de Witte, in a telegram to the Tsar announcing the conclusion of peace, says: "I have the honour to report that Japan has agreed to your commands (demands) concerning the conditions of peace, which will be established in strict conformity with Your Majesty's indications. Russia will remain for ever, as hitherto, a great power in the Far East."

The papers dwell upon Japan's solid gains. City circles are impressed with Japan's success in choosing the present moment to end the war in view of the impending commercial development of China in which Japan will be the chief participant. They point out that she has less need of financial assistance than Russia. The Canadian Government has invited the peace envoys to visit the Dominion.

President Loubet has telegraphed to the Tsar his "lively congratulations at the great event your high wisdom has permitted to be accomplished. France, Russia's ally, is glad to see the war, marked by so many heroic deeds, terminated in so honourable a peace."

Marshal Oyama reports extensive fighting on the 26th instant north-east of Hsingging and other places, resulting in a repulse of the Russian attacks and the capture of positions.

The Sultan of Morocco has released the Algerian French subject who was brought captive to Fez.

London, Aug. 30.

A clear view of the Eclipse was had at Stax. At the moment of totality the natives shouted for joy when the sun reappeared. Successful observations were also made at Burgos, the spectral corona affording a striking spectacle.

London, Sep. 1.

Advices from Portsmouth state that Japan, through Baron Komura, has agreed to an immediate armistice.

The envoys have signed a formal armistice which, however, will not take effect until the signing of peace.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that Count Katsura and Marquis Ito are the recipients of numerous protests and memorials against the press versions of the settlement.

London, Sep. 1.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is about to conclude contracts with Clyde ship-builders for eight new liners.

London, Sep. 1.

The Great Eastern express from London to Cremona was derailed to day. Ten persons were killed and twenty injured.

London, Sep. 1.

Shunsha in the Caucasus is besieged by Tartars, who are massacring the Armenians in the vicinity.

London, Sep. 1.

Several cases of cholera have taken place in Galicia.

It is expected that the Russo Japanese treaty of peace will be signed on Monday.

A despatch from Portsmouth says that the last disputed point has been arranged. Both parties agree not to fortify Sakhalin or La Perouse Straits.

London, Sep. 3.

M. Tallandier on Thursday handed to the Sultan an ultimatum demanding complete reparation and an apology within a specified term for the imprisonment of an Algerian-French subject.

London, Sept. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Kerber* has sailed from Port Said for Dares Salaam with 232 German troops on board.

Forty-three cases of cholera, seventeen being fatal, are officially reported in Prussia.

The Hamburg police have stopped the conveyance of Russian emigrants in consequence of the reports of cholera in Russia.

The Shah of Persia has arrived on the Russian frontier.

The finest troops in the Russian Empire will be concentrated at St. Petersburg for the purpose of convincing the Shah that Russia is the greatest Power in the Middle East.

London, Sept. 4.

The Tsar in his telegram to General Linievitch says that Japan has yielded all the Russian conditions.

A banquet was given to the Shah last night at Peterhoff.

The Tsar, in his toast, expressed his desire to demonstrate personally his pleasure in renewing assurance of friendship and best wishes for the prosperity of Persia.

The Shah replied profoundly thanking the Tsar for the cordial reception, and drank to the prosperity and greatness of the Tsar.

The French ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco expires on the 5th September.

Official despatches received in Berlin show that the rebellion in East Africa is becoming formidable and spreading in districts hitherto regarded as loyal.

Caravan routes to the great lakes have been attacked and Europeans in the river Ruaha region have been murdered.

London, Sept. 5.

The Peace treaty was signed at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon.

An insignificant delay in the final drafting prevented signature of the treaty last evening but it will be signed this afternoon.

London, Sept. 5.—9.20 p.m.

A despatch from Portsmouth states that the treaty of peace has now been signed.

A battle is going on at Baku between the Tartars and the Armenians since Saturday. Up to the present 100 persons have been killed and wounded. Troops are engaged.

On the occasion of the departure of reservists from Libau the Cossacks charged a hostile crowd and fired on the houses in the vicinity. Sixty persons were killed and wounded and 150 arrests were made.

A military force charged a Jewish funeral at Kisheneff and many persons were killed and wounded.

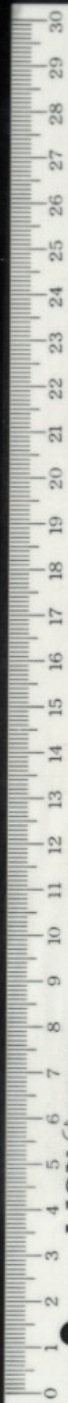
Attention is being showered on the Shah at St. Petersburg, who it is remonstrated, hopes to obtain a loan of a quarter of a million.

The Porte is calling out a number of Redif battalions to strengthen the troops in Macedonia owing to a re-eruption of activity on the part of insurgent bands.

London, Sept. 4.

Up to the present there have been sixty-six cases of cholera in Prussia and twenty-three of them have proved fatal.

In reply to a request of the native Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta to intervene and prevent the partition of Bengal, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has resolved to cable that they consider the agitation unwise and strongly urge the Bengal traders to abandon the boycott.



EDITORIAL NOTES.

"My mornings I will make sublime.
My afternoons a song divine,
And all my nights shall be a prayer.
Then life is conquered everywhere."

We are glad to give notice to the following scheme for the benefit of Indian Christians. Many a promising young man has lost his life for want of some such sanitarium as the one herein described. We hope the scheme can be made a success. The prospectus of the Almora Sanitarium for consumptives reads as follows:—

"In view of the increasing prevalence of phthisis and its allied diseases amongst Indian Christians and especially amongst the young people in mission schools and institutions, it has been suggested that some organized and united effort should be made to check the evil.

It is recognized that isolation, and open air treatment under the best possible conditions and in a healthy climate, furnish the only satisfactory means of arresting the disease and preventing its spread to the healthy.

Almora has been found to possess a climate specially favourable for its treatment, and for some years past the Zana Hospital of the London Missionary Society in Almora has taken in a few female patients for open air treatment. Last year the Hospital was enlarged and specially adapted for the accommodation of some ten or twelve consumptives, but the supply of beds has not nearly equalled the demand.

The members of the L. M. S. feel that the erection of a Sanitarium for Consumptives in Almora would meet a very real need, but that as the institution would be for the benefit of Indian Christians of all North India, it is necessary to ask for the co-operation of other Societies and Indian Christians in the scheme.

The Lieutenant Governor has given the promise of a grant of land, and will possibly give a money grant towards building such a Sanitarium. A provisional Committee has been formed for the purpose of circulating information and ascertaining the feeling of other missionaries as well as members of the Indian Christian community upon this subject.

This Prospectus is signed by Miss M. Budden, Rev. G. M. Bullock and Miss Shepherd, M. B. B. S. of Almora and Rev. G. H. Westcott of Cawnpore. Inquiries may be addressed to Miss Shepherd, M. B. B. S. Secretary.

Missionaries are requested to give an opinion as to the advisability of opening such an institution in Almora and to signify how far their Societies are likely to help in its establishment.

It does not seem to be intended for male consumptives but for females only.

We have been favoured with a copy of *An Exegetical and Homiletical Commentary on Mark's Gospel* by the Rev. W. F. Johnson D. D. The commentary is in the Urdu language and Roman character, containing 236 pages Super Royal 8vo. and is sold at the very low price of one rupee per copy.

The writer's object has been to provide a book, which would be within the reach of the average preacher, and which would give him the main points he would look for if he had a library which very few have access to. This volume contains the practical points available in any six or eight commentators on Mark. It represents an enormous amount of labour.

There is one feature in this book which will be of great value. An Indian Christian Minister supplied to the author all the main objections which have been raised against the Gospel of Mark. The author has incorporated his replies to these objections in the commentary. The Indian Church is indebted to Dr. Johnson for many good things but none better than this commentary on Mark.

We clip the following from the C. L. S. Bulletin for July:—

"The life of Dr. Murdoch is making progress in the hands of Mr. Morris, but some time must elapse before it can be printed. Information is needed for the period from 1859 to 1870. If any of our readers has information regarding Dr. Murdoch's movements and work during these years, we shall be glad to be the means of passing on the information to Dr. Murdoch's biographer.

The Murdoch Memorial is not making the progress we hoped. The amount received up to date is Rs. 2,581. This sum does not include subscriptions received in England, details of which have not been reported to us. The amount asked for was Rs. 25,000. We want the discrepancy between the appeal and the response made good."

The C. L. S. Bulletin announces the publication of the following books of general interest to Christian Missionaries and students of Hinduism and Muhammadanism: (1) *Theosophy Examined*, second edition revised and enlarged by Dr. A. H. Ewing; (2) *The Life of Max Muller*, the Vedic Scholar. "Missionaries will find Max Muller's life a great help to them in their work." (3) *Booker T. Washington*, the slave boy ignorant of the alphabet, who has become the head of the most successful educational institution in America for the Negro race. The story of his life should be an incentive to the down

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trodden people of this land. It was not by attacks on the powers that be; it was not by attempts to arouse racial animosity; but by the strong conviction, that the white and black races need each other and should work in harmony, and that self-help is the assured way to success, that he accomplished his purpose."

This book is intended to show the dignity of labour and should be most helpful to many young men in India who would be successful in life except for their inherited prejudice against hard work. The last book we notice is "*The Muslim Controversy*," being a review of Christian Literature written in the Urdu Language for the Propagation of the Christian Religion and the Refutation of Islam." The prices of these books are 1 anna each for Nos. (1), (2) and (3) and one rupee for No (4).

A missionary reception was held in London to welcome returned Missionaries. At this reception were present Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe, Japanese Missionaries who were presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mrs. Watanabe is the daughter of Field Marshal Oyama, the very distinguished Japanese General in Manchuria. A further fact is that the mother of Mrs. Watanabe is also an earnest Christian, having been educated in one of the Ladies' Colleges in America.

"Dr. DeForest writing from Japan says he has been astonished at the number of fine Christian officers he meets among the Japanese troops in Manchuria at Yengkow. A Japanese lieutenant-colonel spoke with him to the soldiers, and men tired out with hard work came to hear, saying that they preferred to hear preaching rather than to seek amusement elsewhere."

American Messenger.

The last mail brought to us the following item of news which will make many hearts sad in India:

"Mrs. Jessie Dunlop Newton, wife of Rev. C. B. Newton, died at the home of her sisters, Misses Margaret and Grace Dunlop, on Wednesday morning, August 2, at 6 a. m.

Funeral services from the residence, 613 Walnut street, at 3 p. m. Thursday."

We are sure that all who know Dr. & Mrs. Newton will sympathize with Dr. Newton in this sore bereavement. Mrs. Newton was a most devoted Missionary. Many will sorrow because they will see her face no more on Earth. We learn that Dr. Newton will sail for India, September 27th, from Liverpool.

A true and faithful Christian does not make a mere accidental thing, but it is his great concern. As the business of the soldier is to fight, so the business of the Christian is to be like Christ.—Jonathan Edwards.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The poem was found on a battlefield and is supposed to have been written by a wounded soldier.

Then to the mercy seat our souls do gather
To do our duty unto Thee, *Our Father,*
To whom all praise, all honours, should be given;
For Thou art the great God, *Who art in Heaven,*
Thou, by Thy wisdom rulest the whole world's fame
Forever, therefore, *Hallowed be Thy name.*
Let nevermore delay divide us from
Thy glorious face, but let *Thy kingdom come*
Let Thy commands opposed be by none,
But Thy good pleasure and *Thy will be done*
And let our promptness to obey be even
The very same *In earth as 'tis in heaven.*
Then for our souls, O Lord, we also pray
Thou would'st be pleased to *Give us on this day*
The food of life wherewith our souls are fed
Sufficient raiment and *Our daily bread;*
With every needful thing do Thou relieve us,
And of Thy mercy, pity and *Forgive us.*
All our misdeeds for Him whom Thou didst please
To make an offering for *Our trespasses,*
And for as much, O Lord, as we believe
That Thou wilt pardon us *As we forgive,*
Let that love teach wherewith Thou dost acquaint us
To pardon all *Those who trespass against us,*
And though sometimes Thou findest we've forgot
This love for Thee, yet help, *And lead us not*
Though soul's or body's want to desperation
Nor let earth's gain drive us, *Into temptation;*
Let not the soul of any true believer
Fall in the time of trial; *But deliver*
Yea, save them from the malice of the devil.
And both in life and death keep *Us from evil.*
Thus pray we, Lord, for that of Thee from Whom
This may be had *For Thine is the kingdom,*
This world is of Thy works; its wondrous story
To Thee belongs; *The power and the glory.*
And all Thy wondrous works, have ended never,
But will remain forever and *Forever,*
Thus we poor creatures would confess again,
And thus would say eternally *Amen.*

His world is given as a prize for the men in earnest.—
Robertson.

Young people of Michigan, "I will do whatsoever He will have me do." Are you in earnest? So much so that you give yourselves to this great work?

J. AMBROSE DUNKEL.



RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

A HIGHLY interesting exhibition of the results of the latest archaeological research in Egypt, under the guidance of Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie and his colleagues, has been opened at University College, Gower Street, London, and a few notes of a visit last week may be of interest.

In the first room attention is directed to some fine remains of Roman pottery which were among the objects found by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus for the Græco-Roman branch. There are besides glass beads and bells, bronzes, and exquisite fragments of minute statuary. The Græco-Roman relics also include iron knives, keys, flesh-hooks and tweezers, and a collection of bone and ivory dice. For the New Testament student the most attractive exhibit in this section is a broken alabaster box, which once contained precious ointment. The articles here displayed are merely the by-products of the work carried on by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. Their main business is to search for papyri, of which they have already secured about seven tons, and they are lying at Oxford waiting to be read. Our readers will remember that among the papyri from this source that have been deciphered were a MS. of "The Words of Jesus," and fragments of a lost Gospel which attracted great attention among Biblical scholars.

In throwing away the waste paper at Oxyrhynchus it was usual to throw away the basket also—baskets being apparently very cheap. The papers were thus kept together, which is a great convenience to the modern archaeologist. Indeed he could not have managed the affair much better if he had arranged it for himself. Documents of all kinds, bearing on all relationships of life, have been discovered in these waste-paper baskets, such as contracts for the sale of lands, the terms of the apprenticeship of a slave to a short-hand writer, and so on.

Students of the Old Testament will give special attention to the shell bracelets, shell beads, flints and bronze tools that were found by Mr. C. T. Carrelly in the course of his excavation of bee-hive shaped tombs, known to the Arabs as *Naucomis*, which are built alongside the valleys near the two great mountains of the Sinai Peninsula. These carefully constructed tombs evidently belong to an early period, but further research is needed to fix the age of the builders.

During the past year Mr. Carrelly spent a short time at Pithom to work out a plan of a large fortress found some years ago by Professor Naville, and identified by him as the treasure city built by the Hebrews for Rameses II. In connection with these excavations many interesting objects have been found, ranging from the Nineteenth Dynasty till late Roman times. Perhaps the most widely interesting of the items exhibited are ancient bricks, which are probably

similar in kind to the bricks that were made by the Hebrews for their tyrannical Egyptian taskmasters. Displayed on the back wall of the first room of the exhibition are some exquisite copies of the drawings on the early tombs at Saggara, made by Misses Hansard, Kingsford, Eckenstein, and Mrs. Petrie.

In the second room the most outstanding feature is a model of the temple of Sarabit el Khadem, which spans the history of more than a thousands years. The primitive shrine of Hathor in this temple was a rock cave, which is believed to be as old as the Third Dynasty. Extensive rebuilding was done by the kings of the Twelfth and Eighteenth Dynasties, and many interesting remains of the various periods are on exhibition. Prominent among these in point of artistic merit is the head of a black steatite statuette of Queen Thyi, which, when photographically enlarged to natural size, forms a life-like portrait. The marbles that amused the boys of ancient Egypt, and the rag dolls that delighted the girls thousands of years ago, show that in some respects the world moves but little.

S. S. Chronicle.

METAL EGGS FOR COOLING DRINKS.

From the Saturday Evening Post:

One of the oddest of recent inventions is a refrigerating egg, as it might be called. It is an ovoid capsule of nickel plated copper, about the size and shape of a hen's egg, hollow and nearly filled with water. For use it is frozen so that its contents become ice.

If you have a glass of milk that is not cold enough, you do not like to put ice into it, because dilution with water spoils the beverage. But, if you have one of these eggs handy, you may drop it into the glass, and in a few moments the liquid is reduced to the desired temperature. In the same way you may cool your cup of coffee, if it is too hot, and the idea is equally applicable to any other drink. Many people nowadays are disinclined to use ice in their drinking water, because it may contain germs. All danger is avoided by dropping one of these metal eggs into one's tumbler.

The refrigerating egg is a little less than full of water, so as to allow for the slight expansion of the liquid in freezing; otherwise, of course, the capsule would burst. After being filled, the capsule is sealed so perfectly that no one can tell where the opening was, and thus it is absolutely watertight. Such an egg, of metal, it is said, can hardly be broken, and ought to last forever.

The malleability of gold is so great that a single grain may be divided into 2,000,000 parts and a cubic inch into 9,523, 809,523 parts, each of which may be distinctly seen by the naked eye. A grain and a half of gold may be beaten into leaves of one inch square, which, if intersected by parallel lines drawn at right angles to each other and distance only the one-hundredth part of an inch, will produce 25,000,000 little squares, each of which may be distinctly seen without the aid of a glass.

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PERSONAL WORK.

A YOUNG MAN'S DIFFICULTIES—SELF DEPRECIATION.

"Oh, I'm nothing," you say. "I can't do anything. Don't call on me."

Humility is what you call it. But do you know what it is? It is just pride; that is all.

You are too proud to come out and take your stand. You are too proud to get to your feet and give your testimony. You think yourself very humble in this. But it is not true humbleness of spirit that is keeping you back; it is the fear that you will not do so well as you would like, or not so well, perhaps, as some one else would do.

Who are you to say that you are nothing? God made you and made you for a purpose, and in that niche you are called upon to fill your one essential to the fulfillment of the divine will. It is not piety or humility to count yourself out; it is marked disregard of God's good will; it is pride, and that of a weak and empty sort.

The God that calls you has some use for you in his kingdom. Arise and obey. His commandments are always enablings. "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it" (1 Thess. v. 24).

You are afraid you will break down if you try to say anything. Break down, then; break down, to the glory of God. Your halting effort will mean more, doubtless, to some of your friends than a half dozen sermons.

It is sincerity that counts, even though the speech be poor and broken. Dr. P. S. Henson used to say that the young man who asks a young lady for her hand in a glib, easy speech, that he seems to have learned by heart or spoken somewhere else before, is not near so apt to succeed as he who starts in and breaks down, and stammeringly tries it again and breaks half way through, but manages some how to let the young lady know that he loves her and hopes that she loves him. It is his sincerity that wins. Don't be afraid. Be sincere with God and speak it out. Be yourself.

Herald and Presbyterian

"If the kingdom is ever to come to our Lord—and come it will—it never will come through a few ministers, missionaries or evangelists preaching the Gospel. It must come through every one of you preaching it—in the shop and by the fireside, when walking abroad and when sitting in the chamber. You must all of you be always endeavoring to 'save some.'—Charles Spurgeon.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT JAPAN.

Burton Holmes, gives the following facts about Japan: Japan has nearly 50,000,000 people, more than half as many as the United States.

The word "Mikado" signifies something like "the Sacred Gate" or "the Sublime Porte."

The name of the reigning Mikado is Mutsu Hito.

The name of the Empress is O Hara—"spring."

The name of the Crown Prince is Yoshi Hito.

European dress is worn at all court functions.

Rice is the common food of the common people.

Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was six cents.

Japan has few millionaires and practically no multimillionaires.

Tokio is a hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

The lovely Japanese cherry trees produce no cherries.

Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon knees.

Fujiyama, the volcano that appears in all Japanese pictures, is 12,365 feet high, and 10,000 pilgrims ascend it every year.

The Japanese people, even the poor, travel much in their own country.

Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese.

It is quite proper, even complimentary, to ask a lady's age in Japan.

The Japanese "Hello!" at the telephone is "Moshi moshi!" or "Ano ne!" with the accent on the "ay."

Kissing and shaking hands are rarely practiced in Japan.

Japanese mothers do not kiss their children, though they may press the lips to the forehead or cheek of a very young baby.

Sewing on buttons is not a wifely duty in Japan—there are no buttons.

Japanese inns furnish fresh tooth-brushes each morning free to every guest. The brush is of wood, shaped like a pencil, and frayed to a tufty brush of fiber at the large end.

All of the food served to a guest at a Japanese banquet and not consumed by him at the time is taken to his home by the servants of his host.

Japanese chop-sticks are delivered to the guests in a decorated envelope. The two sticks, already shaped, form one tong-like piece of wood and are broken apart by the guest.

Japan has one of the largest steamship companies in the world, with service to the United States and to England by way of Suez.

FACTS FRESHLY FOUND.

London is better off for trees than any other European city.

Firing a ship's guns affects even the best watches and clocks.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

Nearly 500,000 grouse are shot annually on the Scottish grouse moors.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain, in proportion to the inhabitants, than in any other civilized country.

—Ex.



GOOD-CHILDREN STREET.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

There's a dear little home in Good-Children street—

My heart turneth fondly to-day,

Where tinkle of tongue and patter of feet

Make sweetest of music at play ;

Where the sunshine of love illumines each face

And warms every heart in that old-fashioned place.

For dear little children go romping about

With dollies and tin tops and drums,

And, my ! how they frolic and scamper and shout,

Till bedtime too-speedily comes !

Oh, days they are golden and days they are fleet

With little folk living in Good-Children street.

See, here comes an army with guns painted red,

And swords, caps, and plumes of all sorts ;

The captain rides gaily and proudly ahead

On a stick-horse prances and snorts !

Oh, legions of soldiers you're certain to meet

Nice make-believe soldiers—in Good-Children street.

And yonder Odetta wheels her dolly about—

Poor dolly ! I'm sure she is ill,

For one of her blue china eyes has dropped out

And her voice is asthmatically shrill.

Then, too, I observe she is minus her feet,

Which causes much sorrow in Good-Children street.

'Tis so the dear children go romping about

With dollies and banners and drums,

And I venture to say they are sadly put out

When an end to their jubilee comes ;

Oh, days they are golden and days they are fleet

With little folks living in Good-Children street.

But when falleth night over river and town,

Those little folk vanish from sight,

And an angel all white from the sky cometh down

And guardeth the babes through the night,

And singeth her lullabies tender and sweet

To the dear little children in Good-Children street.

Ex.

God knows, to bless. He knew our sin, therefore Christ came to save. He knows our labor, and Christ calls us to his rest. He knows our trials, and Christ brings us help to overcome. He knows our aspirations, and Christ has gone to prepare a place for us. He knows our fear of death, and Christ shall come to receive us to himself, that where he is we may be also.

We make a great ado about our hardships, but how little we talk of our blessings!—Talmage.

Publications of the American Tract Society.

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The Presbyterian Widows' & Orphans' Fund

This Fund is in a strong and prosperous condition as proved by recent mathematical tests. During 58 years, this Fund has paid nearly Rs. 70,000 in pensions. It has now capital of nearly Rs. 42,000 invested in Government paper. *The rates are lower than in any similar Pension Fund.* Any Indian Christian may secure a pension for his wife and children. The Managing Director will gladly give any information desired. Members will please send the names of friends who should join this Fund.

REV. WALTER J. CLARK, M. A.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

NAULUCKA, PANJAB.

THE INDIAN STANDARD

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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Worry so,

What we have missed a calm we couldn't

Have, you know!

What we've met of stormy pain,

And of sorrow's driving rain,

We can better meet again

If it blow.

For we know not every morrow

Can be sad;

So, forgetting all the sorrow

We have had,

Let us fold away our fears,

And put by our foolish tears,

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